containing a frigorific mixture in water: by this means he has frequently obtained a pellucid coating of ice on the outside of the vessels, of considerable thickness, and, by adapting the form of the vessel, of any figure that might be required.

Account of a monstrous Lamb. In a Letter from Mr. Anthony Carlisle *to the Right Honourable Sir* Joseph Banks, *Bart. K.B. P.R.S.* Read January 29, 1801. [*Phil. Trans.* 1801, *p.* 139.]

The head of this animal, or rather fœtus, for it was not born alive, was disproportionately small, and had no resemblance to the natural form except in the external ears, which were contiguous, and placed on the front part of the head. Between them was an opening, which proved to be the common passage to both the œsophagus and the trachea. All the organs which are usually found on the face were here wanting; there being neither eyes, nose, nor any of the apparatus belonging to the mouth: the cranium was formed into a hard bone, bearing a near resemblance to the head of a tortoise, and about the size of a plover's egg.

On dissecting this singular production, it was found that the whole cerebrum and all its nerves were wanting. It is hence inferred that the formation and growth of animals in the uterus are independent of any influence from those parts of the brain which properly belong to sensation. The author regrets that this animal did not live to show the phænomena of volition directed to its limbs and other parts, without that intelligence from the organs of the senses which regulate the actions of perfect animals. A careful observance of such circumstances, he thinks, might lead to discoveries of the greatest importance in that part of physiology which is still enveloped in much obscurity.

An Anatomical Description of a male Rhinoceros. By Mr. H. Leigh Thomas, *Surgeon. Communicated by* George Fordyce, *M.D. F.R.S.* Read January 29, 1801. [*Phil. Trans.* 1801, *p.* 145.]

An opportunity having lately offered of examining a living rhinoceros, and of dissecting it after death, Mr. Thomas availed himself of the favourable incident; and in this paper affords us all the information he could gather concerning that curious animal.

Dr. James Parsons having, upwards of fifty years ago, laid before the Society some account of the external parts of a rhinoceros, a recapitulation is here given of what is contained in that paper; but on the other hand, the description of the internal parts, and of some of the organs, is the more ample, and, together with some observations on its habits, will probably prove equally satisfactory to the anatomist and the physiologist.

Without entering into the technical part of this description, we shall only notice here certain peculiarities concerning the eye, in